Numb. 740

The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY December 11, 1742.

To HENRY STONECASTLE, *Esq*;
AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

That Man that hath a Tongue, I say is no Man,
If with his Tongue he cannot win a Woman.
SHAKESPEAR.
For every Woman is at Heart a Rake. POPE.

SIR,

Dare say of all the Letters you receive from your Correspondents, those on the Subject of Love are much the most numerous. But as far as I have been conversant in your Papers, I don't remember to have read one on the different Ways of making Love: And as this Subject may be of Use to your Fair Readers, by teaching them how to guard against the various Assaults of designing Lovers, it may not be impertinent to give you my Sentiments on this Head; and to do this, I must divide the Fair-Sex into the *Prude*, the *Coquet*, the *Beauty*, and the *Woman of Sense*. The first thing therefore a skilful Person has to do when he has fix'd his Thoughts on any Woman, is to consider under which of these Characters she is comprehended: And in order to know this, he need only make his Observations on her at a Play, or some such publick Place, when every one of them endeavours to appear to the greatest Advantage; and by acting up to the Top of her Part, lays herself entirely open to a curious Eye: At such a Time I would engage to trace every Thought through a Woman's Looks as it rose in her Mind; and, by closely observing her whole Behaviour, I should quickly see what Method would be most proper to take in order to win her to my Wishes.

The *Prude* puts on an Air of Contempt at every aiming at Wit, and affects Gravity and Ignorance at every Double-Entendre. If she sees any Gentleman more than usually complaisant to a Lady, and she returning his Gallantry; she turns from them with a Look of Pity, and tells her next Neighbour how much she is surpris'd at the Forwardness of some People, and thinks it a strange Thing People can't observe more Decency in publick Places.

The *Coquet* puts on a directly contrary Behaviour: She laughs, talks loud, tosses herself about, throws her Head over her Shoulder, in order to discover the Whiteness of her Neck; pulls down her Stays, takes off her Glove to shew a well-turn'd Arm, smiles at one, nods to another, talks to a third, and in every Look, Word or Action, shews that her whole Desire is to be taken Notice of and admir'd.

The *Beauty* is wholly concern'd about her Beauty; for which Reason you may always observe a remarkable Exactness in her Dress, every Feature is set off to the greatest Perfection, and she is entirely unattentive to whatever passes on the Stage, her whole Mind being fix'd upon herself, and employ'd in taking Notice who observes her. But the *Woman of Sense* is always genteely, seldom finely, dress'd: Her Behaviour is free from all the Levity of the *Coquet*, and the Reservedness of the *Prude*; her Thoughts are not employ'd, like the Beauty's, on her Person, but on the Entertainment. She takes no Notice of what passes amongst the Spectators, but is always attentive to what is transacting on the Stage. She never smiles improperly at a Comedy, and is not asham'd to shed a Tear at a well-wrote Scene in a Tragedy. I could dwell a long while on this Character, having an Original in my Heart to copy from. But to my Purpose. When a knowing Lover has discover'd under which of these four Orders to number his Mistress; if she is a *Prude*, he will be extremely complaisant in publick, and very familiar in private. For a *Prude*, as she has a strong or perhaps stronger Passions than other Women, as the Fire burns fiercest that is conceal'd, has her Inclinations more easily stirr'd up, and therefore, when she is sure of her Lover's Secrecy, is more easy to be won than any other Species of Women whatever. Familiarity in private enflames her Wishes, and Distance in publick gives her a good Opinion of your Secrecy. A modest Reservedness therefore in Company, and a necessary Assurance when by yourselves, can never fail of making you Master of a *Prude*.

As a Prude is, of all others, the most easy to be won, so a Coquet, the direct opposite, is most difficult. The Prude would seem a Vestal, the Coquet is really one; she preserves her Chastity a-while amidst Flames; she plays like a Gnat round the Blaze, but like that falls at last a Victim to the Flame. The Coquet, more than all the rest of her Sex, loves herself in Man. To please her, therefore, you must make yourself like her, laugh, dance, sing, toy, &c. steal Kisses, tear Handkerchiefs, rumple Gowns, romp, swear, never ask for a Favour, but always take it. (I have known a Coquet grant every Thing, without ever having been ask'd the Question.) Talk Nonsense, be noisy, be very rude, take no Denial, laugh when she frowns, steal a Kiss when she scolds; as she grows more angry, do you grow more impudent, 'till at last—— I'll say no more.——The never-failing Weapons to win a Beauty are Flattery and Scandal. As all her Thoughts are fix'd upon her Face, you win her Affections by praising that; and whatever your Scandal detracts from others, she thinks a Compliment to herself. Soft Speeches, and fine Things, therefore, never fail of Success with her. She has a great Opinion of your Taste, by your finding Fault with others; and therefore her Vanity is pleas'd in finding you prefer her before them. She likes you for disliking them; she loves you for being fond of her, 'till at last she dissolves away to your Wishes.——The Woman of Sense, I doubt not, will seem the most difficult to be won, though, in Fact, it is quite otherwise. A Person, whose refin'd Taste can be pleas'd only with one of these, must try more to convince her Reason than inflame her Passions. And as a Woman of the best Sense is generally inferior to a Man, a false way of arguing, and a specious Shew of Reason, seldom fail of Success. A Coquet loves a Beau, a Prude a Fop, a Beauty a Rake; but a Woman of Sense is pleas'd only with a Man of Sense. A Woman of Sense has generally a Tenderness and Delicacy in her Temper which all the others are Strangers to; and therefore a genteel Behaviour, and agreeable Manner, are successful Advocates with them. Conforming yourself to their Inclinations, and submitting to their Opinions, will win their Esteem, 'till by Degrees you will find they will emulate your Manner of speaking and arguing, and then you have them sure. You may be certain they are pleas'd with you, or they would never imitate you; they have an Opinion of your Sense, or they would never conform themselves to your way of Thinking. But when they once agree to it, in Trifles, it will be easy to draw them on to more important Articles, 'till at last it will be no difficult Task to persuade them to whatever you have a Mind.——How dangerous is it, then, to the Fair Sex, when a Man of Sense indulges his Gallantry; and, *Proteus-like*, can put on various Shapes to please the different Tastes of every Woman! when he understands in what Manner to behave, in order to make himself agreeable, and then knows how to improve his Advantage to the utmost. If what I have said can make any of your Fair Readers more upon their Guard, or frustrate a single Attempt of any one Man of Gallantry, I shall think myself overpaid for my Pains. If it does not, I hope the bare attempting it will be a sufficient Excuse for your receiving this Trouble from,

Mr. *Spectator*,
Oxford, Your constant Admirer,
Dec. 6, 1742. And most humble Servant,
D. H.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Moscow, *Nov.* 7. His Highness the Duke of Holstein was anointed, or baptized, according to the Forms of the Greek Church, this Morning at Eleven o'Clock, by the Name of Peter Prederouitz, or Peter the Son of Frederick. The Ceremony was perform'd by the Archbishop of Novogorod, assisted by several Bishops; and after that Prelate had made a short Oration to the Duke, and his Highness had repeated in the Russian Language his Confession of Faith, he receiv'd the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Greek Church, and the Czarina declared him her Successor, and confer'd upon him the Title of Great Duke of Russia.

Moscow, *Nov.* 8. Her Imperial Majesty has given all the great Estates that belong'd to one of the exil'd Ministers, to the Company of Life-Guards, every Private Man of which has now 120 Vassals.

Genoa, *Nov.* 27. The Master of a Genoese Ship, who is just arriv'd from the Coast of Provence, reports, that Admiral Mathews has recall'd the greatest Part of his Ships that were cruising in divers Places, as well as the Bomb Ketches that lay before Barcelona. It is said he issued those Orders upon Advice that the French and Spanish Squadrons were preparing to come out of Toulon.

Our last Advices from Bastia inform us, that since the Publication of the new Regulation, which was done there the 5th Instant, there have been great Commotions among the Corsicans; that the Inhabitants of Balagna have actually taken up Arms, in order to oppose a Detachment which the Marquess de Spinola sent amongst them; and that it was suspected those Malecontents keep a Correspondence with those of some other Provinces who have promis'd to join them on the first Notice.

Genoa, *Nov.* 30. We learn by private Letters from Ajaccio in Corsica, that two English Men of War, one of 70 Guns and the other of 50, lately dropp'd Anchor in the Road of that Port; that their Arrival gave a great deal of Uneasiness to the Captain of the St. Isidore, a Spanish Man of War, which has lain there for some time past; but whether they had no Intention to attack the Spaniard, or whether they found any Difficulty in it, it is certain they put to Sea again, leaving their Enemy as safe and sound as they found him.

Grenoble, *Nov.* 30. The Spanish Army still lie in their Tents, notwithstanding the Rigour of the Season. General Count Glimes has dispatch'd a Courier to Madrid, to represent to the Court the Impossibility of attacking, with any Hopes of Success, the King of Sardinia's Army, and the Necessity of going into Winter Quarters, in order to save the Army from inevitable Ruin.

Milan, *Nov.* 28. General Count Traun has seiz'd upon the important Post of Bagni di Paretta, at the Source of the Remo, by which his Excellency cuts off from the Spanish Army their Communication with the Republicks of Genoa and Lucca, and at the same time prevents their penetrating into Tuscany.

From the Head Quarters of the Spaniſh Army near Bologna, Nov. 25. We have ſeiz'd upon the Town of Caſtiglione, together with the Poſts of Piano, Caſſano, Belvedero, and Verſica, all on the Frontier of Tuſcany.

Dreſden, Dec. 2. Our laſt Letters from Bohemia ſay, that ſince the taking of Leitmaritz, the Auſtrians have enter'd again in Poſſeſſion of Teſchen, where they found a large Magazine, and made the French Garriſon Priſoners of War. The Britiſh Envoy has frequent Conferences with our Miniſtry about renewing the Conventions of mutual Defence between the two Courts.

From the Head Quarters of the Auſtrian Army at Altheim, Dec. 1. The Army did not ſtop long at Schardingen. Before we march'd from thence a Council of War was called, in which Baron Berenclau was charg'd to undertake the Siege of Braunau. At the breaking up of the Council, the Baron went to Paſſau for the Artillery neceſſary in this Enterprize. The Army, after marching from Schardingen to Oberperg, came into this Camp, which is very finely ſituated for covering the Siege of Braunau, the Garriſon of which conſiſts of 800 Bavarians and 700 French. General Seckendorff made conſiderable Additions to the Fortifications of that Place while he encamp'd near it. Count Kevenhuller is gone back towards Villhoffen with his Diviſion, that he may be at hand to obſerve the Enemy's Motions.

From the Head Quarters of the French Army at Reifpach, Dec. 3. The 1ſt Inſtant a Courier arriv'd in the Camp at Dingelfing, with Advice, that Prince Charles of Lorrain had remov'd from Schardingen to Altheim; and that General Berenclau was arriv'd before Braunau with a Train of Artillery, in order to lay Siege to that Place; upon which Marſhal Broglio reſolv'd to march towards the Enemy. The Count de Coigny was ſent away yeſterday Morning with ſixteen Squadrons of Dragoons, and having paſs'd the Vils, pitch'd his Tents here. Marſhal Broglio and Marſhal Maillebois began their March this Morning with the reſt of the Troops, and took the ſame Route. The whole Army will be re-aſſembled this Evening on this ſide of the Vils, and continue their March To-morrow towards the Rodt, which we ſhall paſs the next Day, and then march by Tann to Braunau.

Count Seckendorff's Army, and the Corps under the Marquiſs de Balincourt are at Marcktel, where Alza falls into the Inn. Count Maurice of Saxony is at Deckendorff with his Diviſion.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 6. All the French Officers that were here and in the Neighbourhood, are gone away ſuddenly to the Army. We hear that Marſhal Broglio is in full March to the Relief of Braunau, which is actually inveſted, and perhaps already beſieg'd. His Excellency has diſtributed ſix Days Proviſions to the Troops, and to each Soldier Ammunition for thirty-ſix Charges; ſo that nothing leſs than a general Action is expected.

Bruſſels, Dec. 6. The National Troops appointed to make Part of the Army deſtin'd for Germany, are on their Route towards Luxembourg; but ſome Difficulties have ariſen in regard to the March of the Britiſh, Hanoverian and Heſſian Troops. It is pretended that the Earl of Stair, in a Conference held a few Days ſince at the Count de Harrach's, repreſented, that conſidering the Scarcity of Forage in all Parts, thoſe Troops could not, in ſo advanced a Seaſon, expoſe themſelves to a long March, without being ſure of finding Forage and Proviſions on their Route: In conſequence of this, 'tis ſaid, a Reſolution has been taken to wait the Return of the Couriers diſpatch'd to Vienna and London on this Subject.

Extract of a private Letter from Amſterdam Dec. 10.

'The Galliot belonging to the Eaſt-India Company, 'which went with the Baron Imhoff, the Governor-'General, to ſee him ſafe out of the Canal, is re-'turn'd. The Captain reports, that the Admiral 'outſail'd all the Veſſels, even thoſe of 24 Guns, 'and that he was determin'd to make the beſt of his 'Way, and leave the reſt to follow as they could. 'This has caus'd prodigious Aſtoniſhment here. 'Baron Imhoff built this Ship himſelf in the Com-'pany's Dock, and all the Connoiſſeurs to a Man 'agreed it could neither ſail, nor carry Sail, and that 'ever ſo little Weather muſt occaſion it to overſet: 'We were therefore charm'd to find the Governor 'capable of making ſuch Diſpatch, and are in Hopes 'he will make good the Name he has given his Ship, 'viz. the *Reſtorer*; the rather, becauſe 'tis reported, 'and even believ'd here, that the Chineſe have taken 'the City of Batavia, and that the Chriſtians were 'retired into the Caſtle, where they muſt wait their 'Deliverance from Baron Imhoff. The renewing the 'Eaſt-India Company's Charter waits only the Reſo-'lution of the Province of Guelderland; but as it 'will be attended with ſome new Regulations, it 'only extends to a few Years, and contains a Cauſe, 'that before the Expiration of that new Term, another 'Charter ſhall be granted for the former Term of 40 'Years.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Glouceſter, Dec. 4. On Tueſday Night, the 23d paſt, a ſudden Fire broke out at Mr. Dobb's at Linton in Herefordſhire, which burnt his Barn and all his Grain, the Mill-Houſe, and other Out-Buildings.

On Saturday the 27th paſt, between Eleven and Twelve in the Night, a dreadful Fire broke out at Mordiford in the ſame County, which conſum'd eleven Bays of Buildings, two fine Stallions, about 800 Buſhels of Grain, twenty Loads of Hay, and a great many other Things, to the Value of 6 or 700 l. belonging to Mr. Samuel Peak, Farmer.

Laſt Wedneſday, between Two and Five in the Afternoon, Jane Clarke, Widow of Jaſper Clarke, of Rodborough in this County, was barbarouſly murder'd (as ſuppos'd) by a Man that was ſeen at her Houſe about Two the ſame Afternoon. He is a tall, thin, very ill-looking Fellow, near ſix Feet high, with ſmall Bow-Legs; and had on when ſeen at the ſaid Houſe, a light-colour'd ragged Coat with white Metal Buttons and ſlaſh'd Sleeves, a red and white ſpotted Handkerchief, and a dirty Cap. The Murder was committed as follows: She was ſtrangled with a Handkerchief, and her Scull fractur'd with a Wooll-Card, that lay by her with the End of it bloody; after which the Villain took off her Fingers two Gold Rings, and one Gold Signet, and then rifled the Houſe, and left his own bloody Coat and Waiſtcoat, and took a dark-brown full-trimm'd, old-faſhion'd Coat with ſmall Mohair Buttons, and a narrow old Hat unloop'd: By his Diſcourſe he appears to be a Herefordſhire Man, and by Trade a Blackſmith.

Newcaſtle, Dec. 4. They write from Torpenhow in Cumberland, that on Thurſday the 25th ult. Mr. John Swail, of Leeſrig in that County, Batchelor, an eminent Bagpiper, 73 Years of Age, was married to Mrs. Winifred Tolſon, of Torpenhow, a Maiden Gentlewoman, as famous all over the North for her Skill in Palmiſtry, and 67 Years of Age. 'Tis remarkable that the Ages of the Bridegroom and Bride, the deputed Father in the Ceremony of Marriage, and the Muſician at the Entertainment, added, made 323.

LONDON.

Tueſday being the Birth-Day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa, who then enter'd into the 19th Year of her Age, his Majeſty receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry at his Palace of St. James's on the Occaſion.

We hear the Earl of O——d has had a great Levee, and receiv'd Congratulations on an *extraordinary Occaſion*.

Some Clerks have been lately cloſely employ'd in Copying out *Inſtructions* to *inſtruct* their *Conſtituents* to *do* what they have already *done*, and give a Sanction to their Proceedings.——*To what low Artifices are ſome Men reduc'd to gloſs over their Conduct!*

We hear that two Regiments of Dragoons, and four Regiments of Foot, will be rais'd with all Expedition; and that all the Regiments of Marines are order'd to be fill'd up.

It is ſaid that Sir John Strange, Knt. did on Saturday laſt, by Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, reſign the Office of Recorder of this City; and that Mr. Serjeant Urling will be appointed to ſucceed him.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Sir John Strange, Knt. late Solicitor-General, to be Curſitor-Baron of the Exchequer in the room of Baron Clive, deceas'd.

A few Days ſince ——— Blake, Eſq; Son of Patrick Blake, Eſq; one of the moſt conſiderable Perſons in the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, was married to Miſs Trant, Daughter of Dominick Trant, Eſq; of Montſerrat, an agreeable young Lady with a very great Fortune.

Letters from Jamaica, dated Oct. 3, menſion the Death of ——— Pierce, Eſq; Secretary to Admiral Vernon, and Son of Thomas Pierce, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Navy; and likewiſe that of Thomas Townſend, Eſq; an eminent Merchant at Port-Royal.

On the 3d Inſtant died, at his Seat at Birdſell near Malton in Yorkſhire, the Hon. Thomas Willoughby, Eſq; ſecond Son to the late Lord Middleton, Repreſentative in two Parliaments for the Univerſity of Cambridge, and in another for the Borough of Tamworth in Warwickſhire: But obſerving the iniquitous Turn of Affairs, and judging it impoſſible to ſtem the Tide, he, ſeveral Years ago, left his publick Charge by a voluntary Seceſſion, and ſpent the reſt of his Time in Rural Amuſements. In this happy State of Life, Mr. Willoughby's Hoſpitality was equal to his ample Fortune; his Table was elegantly abundant, always open to his richer Neighbours, and the poorer Sort were conſtantly fed from it; beſides, vaſt Numbers of the Poor being daily employ'd in beautifying his delightful Seat and Plantations. In fine, his Lady has loſt an excellent Huſband, his Children a moſt tender Parent, his Servants a moſt kind and indulgent Maſter, his Friends and Acquaimance a moſt ſenſible Companion, and a generous Benefactor; his Country has loſt a ſteady and a hearty Wellwiſher to its antient Liberties, and the World a moſt accompliſh'd Gentleman.

We hear from Saliſbury, that on Thurſday laſt Week died there, after a very ſhort Illneſs, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Eyre, Son of the late Lord Chief Juſtice Eyre. He was one of the Prebendaries of that Cathedral, and had conſiderable Church Preferments; and as he was a Gentleman of Learning, a ſincere Friend, and of a benevolent Diſpoſition, was greatly eſteem'd by his Acquaintance.

On Saturday Morning died of a lingering Illneſs, at his Houſe at Hadly in Middleſex, in the 78th Year of his Age, Andrew Hopegood, Eſq; an eminent Italian Merchant, reputed worth 20,000 l. and an Eſtate of 1500 l. per Annum in the Counties of Hampſhire and Dorſetſhire.

Tueſday Morning died at his Houſe at Knightsbridge Capt. Reddiſh, late Commander of the Angleſea Man of War.

His Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury has given the Living of Sittingbourn to the Rev. Mr. Bland: The ſame became vacant by his Grace removing the Rev. Mr. Monkton to the Vicarage of Marden.

And the Rev. Curteis Wightwick, M. A. is preſented by the Lord Chancellor to the Living of St. Mary Breden in Canterbury, the ſame having lapſed to the Crown: And the ſaid Mr. Wightwick is preſented by Thomas Turner of Illeden, Eſq; to the Rectory of Bonington near Wye, being vacant by the Death of Mr. Turner the laſt Rector.

Laſt Week a Diſpenſation paſs'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Thomas Buttonſhaw, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Ferrers, to hold the Rectory of Addington, in the County of Kent and Dioceſe of Rocheſter, together with the Vicarage of Ryarſh, in the County and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

Thurſday the Dean and Chapter and of St. Paul's were pleas'd to preſent the Rev. James Carrington, B. A. and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Angleſey, to the Vicarage of Chairing, with the Chapel of Edgerton, in the County of Kent and Dioceſe of Canterbury, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Dr. Dearing.

Private Letters from Jamaica adviſe, that the Merchants at that Iſland have been inform'd, that the Spaniards at the Havana are fitting out 20 Sail of Ships of conſiderable Force, on board of which are to be 8000 Land Forces; upon which Information that Iſland has put itſelf in a good Poſture of Defence.

We are aſſur'd that there is a very ſtout Privateer ſail'd lately from Port Lewis in France, and another from Bilboa; both which Veſſels carry 40 Guns, Carriage and Swivel, and are well mann'd: But as there are ſeveral Men of War at Sea, it is hop'd we ſhall in a little Time have a good Account of them.

On Saturday laſt a Cry of Stop-Thief was rais'd on a Gentleman, very well dreſs'd, in Ruſſel-Street, near Drury-Lane, by a Fellow who had been employ'd by two Bailiffs to watch him, in order to arreſt him: The Gentleman, who knew the real Intent of the

Fellow, ran down Drury-Lane, and got into a Houſe in Clare-Court, where a Number of People immediately aſſembled, to whom the Setter addreſs'd himſelf, told them the Perſon in the Houſe was a very bad Man, and begg'd they would prevent his getting away 'till he got a Conſtable, which they promis'd him to do, as believing what he ſaid; by which Means he gain'd Time to go for the Bailiffs, who came and arreſted the Gentleman; but as ſoon as the Mob knew it, they chang'd Sides, reſcued the Priſoner, and carry'd him off in Triumph. In this Buſtle there were ſome of the Windows of the Houſe broke, which we hear have been ſince mended at the Expence of a Gentleman, who call'd for that Purpoſe.

The Perſon who defrauded Mr. Cleveland, a Coal-Merchant at the Ditch-ſide (as mention'd in our Paper of the 20th of laſt Month) proves to be a Captain who lately follow'd the Weſt-India Trade, and has a Brother who now is an eminent Merchant in the City; the Fellow who officiated as Footman, was a Runner to one of the Compters; the Perſon who kept the Houſe in Bartlet's-Buildings, Holbourn, was a Fellow Priſoner with the Captain when he was confin'd in the Fleet; and the Retinue of the Houſe was of the ſame Gang; by which means they had cheated abundance of Shopkeepers of great Quantities of Goods, by directing them to ſend them to the above Houſe, which was a Cloak for their Knavery. The Captain is gone quite off.

We hear from Leiceſter, that ſeveral Incendiary Letters being ſent to a Country Gentleman near that Place, to lay 40 l. at the directing Poſt, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town; accordingly a Bag of Copper was laid, and a Guard of ten Dragoons to watch the Perſon that came for it: A Gentleman being acquainted with the Deſign, rode by at the Time they expected the Perſon to come for the Money, and calls to his Servant, and told him the Money was very eaſily ſeen, upon which one of the Dragoons fir'd a Piſtol, as a Signal for the reſt to come up, thinking they were the Perſons come for the Money; it was fortunate for the Gentleman that one of the Dragoons knew him, or it might have prov'd of bad Conſequence to him. Juſt at the Time the Piſtol was fir'd, a Grazier was at ſome little Diſtance, and went out of the Road to avoid the Rogues, as he thought, and came up to one of the Guard, who order'd him to ſtand, or he would ſhoot him; but having a large Sum of Money in his Pocket, expected to be robb'd, and therefore clapp'd Spurs to his Horſe, and rode away, and all the Soldiers after him, who fir'd ſeveral Times, but he happily receiv'd no Harm.

By Letters from Birmingham we hear, that laſt Week five Perſons were committed to Warwick-Gaol for counterfeiting Halfpence, where three Perſons about a Fortnight before were ſent for the like Offence.

And likewiſe, that the Gang conſiſt of no leſs than 40, moſt of whom have been inform'd againſt by thoſe already taken up, and diligent Search is making after them.

Laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight a ſudden Fire broke out in the Houſe of Sir William Knapper, at Morecritchell in the County of Dorſet, (occaſion'd by making a Fire in a Parlour Chimney over Night, which had not been made uſe of for ſome Time before) by which Accident the Houſe and the greateſt Part of the Furniture was conſum'd.

From the London Gazette.

Port Royal Harbour in Jamaica, Oct. 2, 1742. Capt. Broderick in the Shoreham, appointed to command the Convoy with Succours for the Defence of the Provinces of Carolina and Georgia, put to Sea the 14th of laſt Month, together with the Spy Sloop and the Tranſports, which had on board 500 Soldiers deſign'd for that Service. On the 23d paſt arriv'd here his Majeſty's Ship the Gibraltar, Capt. Fowke, from England; and, in Conſequence of the Orders by him brought, Vice-Admiral Vernon and Major-General Wentworth are preparing to return home; the former propoſes to ſail about the 18th Inſtant. On the 24th paſt return'd hither the Iſland Sloop, who brought with her the Captain and part of the Officers and Crew of his Majeſty's Ship the Tilbury of 60 Guns, which took Fire by Accident at Sea, and burnt down and ſunk on the 22d off the Navaſſa, notwithſtanding all poſſible Endeavours for preſerving her, Capt. Hore, in the Defiance, having taking on board about 140 more of the Crew of the ſaid Ship.

Whitehall, Dec. 4. The King has been pleas'd to appoint Sir Thomas Parker, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas, to be Chief Baron of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury have appointed John Jefferys, Eſq; to be Joint Secretary of the Treaſury with the Hon. John Scrope, Eſq; in the Room of Henry Furneſs, Eſq;

BANKRUPTS.

Iſaac Jacobs, of St. Mary Axe, London, Merchant.

William Worthington, of Bolton in the Moors, in the County of Lancaſter, Maltſter.

Thomas Cooper, of Cornhill, London, Draper and Chapman.

Anthony Bradley, of Halifield in the County of Derby, Cheeſe Factor and Timber Merchant.

George Collins, late of Portland ſtreet in the Pariſh of St. Mary le Bone, in the County of Middleſex, Carpenter and Chapman.

Richard Woodhouſe, now or late of Sutton Coldfield in the County of Warwick, Maltſter.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties this Week.

Diſeaſes. Aged 48 Conſumption 94 Convulſion 140 Dropſy 34 Fever 68 Small-Pox 42 Teeth 29.

Caſualties. Found dead 4 Found hang'd 1 Hang'd himſelf 1 Kill'd by the Fall of a Houſe 3 Kill'd by a Fall 1 Overlaid 2 Shot by Accident 1.

Chriſten'd Males 175 Females 178 In all 333
Buried Males — 262 Females 273 In all 535
Increas'd in the Burials this Week 146.

Thurſday South Sea Stock was 111 1 qr. South Sea Annuities 113 3/8ths. to 1 half. New South Sea Annuities 113 7 8ths to 114. Bank 142 7 8ths. Bank Subſcription 5 1 half. Bank Circulation 3 l. 10 s. India no Price Three per Cent. Annuities 102. Million Bank 116. Royal Exchange Aſſurance no Price. London ditto 12 7 8ths. India Bonds 41 9 s. to 10 s. Salt Tallies 2 3 qrs. per Cent. Prem. Seven per Cent. Empero's Loan 111. Five per Cent. ditto no Price. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 1 qr. per Cent. Diſcount.

This Day is publiſh'd,

(*Beautifully printed in two large Volumes, 8vo.*)

LIVES of the ADMIRALS, and other Eminent BRITISH SEAMEN. Containing as well their perſonal Hiſtories, as the Detail of their publick Services.

Including, A New and Accurate NAVAL HISTORY of this Iſland from the earlieſt Account of Time.

Clearly proving, by a continued Series of Facts, our uninterrupted Claim to, and Enjoyment of, the Dominion of our Seas.

Interſpers'd with many curious Paſſages relating to our *Diſcoveries*, *Plantations*, and *Commerce*.

The Whole ſupported throughout by proper Authority.

By JOHN CAMPBELL, *Eſq;*

Printed for J. and H. Pemberton, over-againſt St. Dunſtan's Church, and T. Waller, at the Crown and Mitre, over-againſt Fetter Lane in Fleet-Street.

N. B. The Third and Fourth Volumes, which compleat this Work, down to the preſent Time, are in the Preſs, and will be publiſh'd with all convenient Speed.

This Day is publiſh'd,

Number LXXXV. *Price Six-pence.*

With his MAJESTY'*s Royal Licence,*

CYCLOPÆDIA; or, An UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY of Arts and Sciences.

By E. CHAMBERS, *F. R. S.*

The General Character and eſtabliſh'd Reputation this Work has obtain'd, is ſufficiently manifeſt from the univerſal and uncommon Approbation it has met with. Therefore, to prevent Impoſition on the Public, by any Performance injudiciouſly imitating this excellent Work, and to accommodate ſuch Perſons who do not chuſe to purchaſe the Whole together, the Proprietors propoſe to publiſh it in the following manner, viz.

I. That it ſhall be printed on the ſame Letter and Paper as the Propoſals and Specimen.

II. That Three Sheets ſhall be deliver'd every Week, ſtitch'd in blue Paper, Price Six-pence, without any Interruption, till the Whole is finiſh'd.

N. B. All the Cuts will be given gratis, and deliver'd in the Order they now ſtand in the Book.

Subſcriptions are taken in by D. Midwinter, C. Rivington, W. Innys, J. and P. Knapton, A. Ward, E. Symon, S. Birt, D. Browne, A. Millar, T. Longman, C. Hitch, T. Oſborne, J. Hodges, R. Hett, J. Shuckburgh, J. Pemberton, F. Gofling, M. Senex, and J. Clarke.

And by all other Bookſellers in Town and Country.

Where may be had the former Numbers.

Likewiſe, Price 12 d. 6d.

Additions taken from the Fourth Edition of Mr. Chambers's Univerſal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, &c. for the Uſe of the Purchaſers of the former Edition.

This Day is publiſh'd,

In four neat Pocket Volumes, the Fourth Edition *of*

SECRET Hiſtories, Novels, and Poems.

Written by Mrs. ELIZA HAYWOOD.

Vol. I. containing,

Love in Exceſs; or, The Fatal Enquiry. In 3 Parts.

Vol. II. containing,

1. The Britiſh Recluſe; or, Secret Hiſtory of Cleomira, ſuppos'd dead.
2. The Injur'd Huſband; or, Miſtaken Reſentment.
3. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions.

Vol. III. containing,

1. Idalia; or, The unfortunate Miſtreſs.
2. The Surprize; or, Conſtancy Rewarded.
3. The Fatal Secret; or, Conſtancy in Diſtreſs.
4. Fantomina; or, Love in a Maze.

Vol. IV. containing,

1. The Rash Reſolve; or, the Untimely Diſcovery.
2. The Maſqueraders; or, Fatal Curiosity. Being the Secret Hiſtory of a late Amour.
3. Laſſelia; or, The Self-abandon'd.
4. The Force of Nature; or, The Lucky Diſappointment.

Printed for R. Ware, in Amen-corner; S. Birt, in Ave-mary-Lane; D. Browne, without Temple-Bar; C. Hitch, in Pater-noſter Row; J. Hodges, on London-Bridge; and S. Auſten, in Newgate-Street.

Propoſals *for printing by* Subſcription,

The TWO FIRST VOLUMES *of*

BIBLIOTHECA HARLEIANA:

OR,

A CATALOGUE of the LIBRARY of the late Earl of OXFORD.

Purchaſed by THOMAS OSBORNE, *Bookſeller in Gray's Inn.*

CONDITIONS.

Each Volume will contain Thirty Sheets, at leaſt, in Octavo, on a fine Paper and new Letter.

The Price to SUBSCRIBERS will be Ten Shillings; Half to be paid at the Time of Subſcribing, and the reſt on the Delivery of the Two Volumes.

The Two Volumes will be deliver'd ſome Time in February next.

The early Meeting of the Parliament has made it neceſſary to haſten the Sale, which may therefore now be expected much ſooner than the Day appointed in the former Advertiſement; the exact Time cannot yet be fix'd, the Publick, however, cannot doubt but the Intereſt of the Proprietor will engage him to give timely Notice. It is humbly hoped that this Alteration of our Scheme will be eaſily excuſed, on account of that Fluctuation of publick Affairs, which has produced much greater Changes in Councils of much more Importance.

An Account of the Harleian Library.

TO ſolicit a SUBSCRIPTION for a Catalogue of Books expos'd to Sale, is an Attempt for which ſome Apology cannot but be neceſſary; for few would willingly contribute to the Expence of Volumes, by which neither Inſtruction nor Entertainment could be afforded, from which only the Bookſeller could expect Advantage, and of which the only Uſe muſt ceaſe at the Diſperſion of the Library.

Nor could the Reaſonableneſs of an univerſal Rejection of our Propoſal be denied, if this Catalogue were to be compiled with no other View than that of promoting the Sale of the Books which it enumerates, and drawn up with that Inaccuracy and Confuſion which may be found in thoſe that are daily publiſh'd.

But our Deſign, like our Propoſal, is uncommon, and to be proſecuted at a very uncommon Expence, it being intended that the Books ſhall be diſtributed into their diſtinct Claſſes, and every Claſs ranged with ſome Regard to the Age of the Writers; that every Book ſhall be accurately deſcribed; that the Peculiarities of Editions ſhall be remark'd, and Obſervations from the Authors of Literary Hiſtory occaſionally interſpers'd, that, by this Catalogue we may inform Poſterity of the Excellence and Value of this great Collection, and promote the Knowledge of ſcarce Books and elegant Editions. For this Purpoſe Men of Letters are engag'd, who cannot even be ſupplied with Amanuenſes but at an Expence above that of a common Catalogue.

To ſhew that this Collection deſerves a particular Degree of Regard from the Learned and the Studious, that it excels any Library that was ever yet offer'd to publick Sale, in the Value as well as Number of the Volumes which it contains, and that therefore this Catalogue will not be of leſs Uſe to Men of Letters than thoſe of the *Thuanian*, *Heinſian* or *Barlerinian* Libraries, it may not be improper to exhibit a general Account of the different Claſſes as they are naturally divided by the ſeveral Sciences.

By this Method we can indeed exhibit only a general Idea, at once magnificent and confus'd; an Idea of the Writings of many Nations, collected from diſtant Parts of the World, diſcover'd ſometimes by Chance, and ſometimes by Curioſity, amidſt the Rubbiſh of forſaken Monaſteries, and the Repoſitories of antient Families, and brought hither from every Part, as to the univerſal Receptacle of Learning.

It will be no unpleaſing Effect of this Account, if thoſe that ſhall happen to peruſe it ſhould be inclin'd by it to reflect on the Character of the late Proprietor, and to pay ſome Tribute of Veneration to their Ardour for Literature, to that generous and exalted Curioſity which they gratified

with incessant Searches and immense Expence, and to which they dedicated that Time and that Superfluity of Fortune which many others of their Rank employ in the Purſuit of contemptible Amuſements, or the Gratification of guilty Paſſions. And ſurely, every Man who conſiders Learning as ornamental and advantageous to the Community, muſt allow them the Honour of publick Benefactors, who have introduced amongſt us Authors not hitherto well known, and added to the Literary Treaſures of their Native Country.

That our Catalogue will excite any other Man to emulate the Collectors of this Library to prefer Books and Manuſcripts to Equipage and Luxury, and to forſake Noiſe and Diverſion for the Converſation of the Learned, and the Satisfaction of extenſive Knowledge, we are very far from preſuming to hope; but ſhall make no Scruple to aſſert, that if any Man ſhould happen to be ſeiz'd with ſuch laudable Ambition, he may find in this Catalogue Hints and Informations which are not eaſily to be met with; he will diſcover, that the boaſted *Bodleian* Library is very far from a perfect Model, and that even the learned *Fabricius* cannot compleatly inſtruct him in the early Editions of the Claſſick Writers.

But the Collectors of Libraries cannot be numerous, and, therefore, Catalogues could not very properly be recommended to the Publick, if they had not a more general and frequent Uſe, an Uſe which every Student has experienced, or neglected to his Loſs. By the Means of Catalogues only can it be known, what has been written on every Part of Learning, and the Hazard avoided of encountering Difficulties which have already been cleared, diſcuſſing Queſtions which have already been decided, and digging in Mines of Literature which former Ages have exhauſted.

How often this has been the Fate of Students, every Man of Letters can declare, and, perhaps, there are very few who have not ſometimes valued as new Diſcoveries, made by themſelves, thoſe Obſervations which have long ſince been publiſh'd, and of which the World therefore will refuſe them the Praiſe; nor can that Refuſal be cenſured as any enormous Violation of Juſtice; for, why ſhould they not forfeit by their Ignorance what they might claim by their Sagacity?

To illuſtrate this Remark, by the Mention of obſcure Names, would not much confirm it, and to vilify for this Purpoſe the Memory of Men truly great would be to deny them the Reverence which they may juſtly claim from thoſe whom their Writings have inſtructed. May the Shade at leaſt of one great *Engliſh* Critick reſt without Diſturbance, and may no Man preſume to inſult his Memory who wants his Learning, his Reaſon, or his Wit.

From the vexatious Diſappointment of meeting Reproach, where Praiſe is expected, every Man will certainly deſire to be ſecured, and therefore that Book will have ſome Claim to his Regard from which he may receive Informations of the Labours of his Predeceſſors, ſuch as a Catalogue of the *Harleian* Library will copiouſly afford him.

Nor is the Uſe of Catalogues of leſs Importance to thoſe whom Curioſity has engag'd in the Study of Literary Hiſtory, and who think the intellectual Revolutions of the World more worthy of their Attention, than the Ravages of Tyrants, the Deſolation of Kingdoms, the Rout of Armies, and the Fall of Empires. Thoſe who are pleaſed with obſerving the firſt Birth of new Opinions, their Struggles againſt Oppoſition, their ſilent Progreſs under Perſecution, their general Reception, and their gradual Decline, or ſudden Extinction; thoſe that amuſe themſelves with remarking the different Periods of human Knowledge, and obſerve how Darkneſs and Light ſucceed each other, by what Accidents the moſt gloomy Nights of Ignorance have given way to the Dawn of Science, and how Learning has languiſh'd and decay'd for want of Patronage and Regard, or been overborne by the Prevalence of faſhionable Ignorance, or loſt amidſt the Tumults of Invaſion and the Storms of Violence. All thoſe who deſire any Knowledge of the Literary Tranſactions of paſt Ages, may find in Catalogues, like this, at leaſt, ſuch an Account as is given by Annaliſts and Chronologers of Civil Hiſtory.

How the Knowledge of the Sacred Writings has been diffuſed, will be obſerved from the Catalogue of the various Editions of the Bible, from the firſt Impreſſion by *Fuſt*, in 1462, to the preſent Time, in wich will be contain'd the Polyglot Editions of *Spain*, *France* and *England*, thoſe of the Original *Hebrew*, the *Greek Septuagint*, and the *Latin Vulgate*, with the Verſions which are now uſed in the remoteſt Parts of *Europe*, in the Country of the *Griſons*, in *Lithuania*, *Bohemia*, *Finland* and *Iceland*.

With regard to the Attempts of the ſame Kind made in our own Country, there are few whoſe Expectations will not be exceeded by the Number of *Engliſh* Bibles, of which not one is forgotten, whether valuable for the Pomp and Beauty of the Impreſſion, or for the Notes with which the Text is accompany'd, or for any Controverſy or Perſecution that it produced, or for the Peculiarity of any ſingle Paſſage. With the ſame Care have the various Editions of the Book of Common-Prayer been ſelected, from which all the Alterations which have been made in it may be eaſily remark'd.

Amongſt a great Number of *Roman* Miſſals and Breviaries, remarkable for the Beauty of their Cuts and Illuminations, will be found the *Moſarabic* Miſſal and Breviary, that raiſed ſuch Commotions in the Kingdom of *Spain*.

The Controverſial Treatiſes written in *England*, about the Time of the Reformation, have been diligently collected, with a Multitude of remarkable Tracts, ſingle Sermons, and ſmall Treatiſes, which, however worthy to be preſerved, are perhaps to be found in no other Place.

The Regard which was always paid, by the Collectors of this Library, to that remarkable Period of Time, in which the Art of Printing was invented, determin'd them to accumulate the antient Impreſſions of the Fathers of the Church, to which the later Editions are added, leſt Antiquity ſhould have ſeem'd more worthy of Eſteem than Accuracy.

Hiſtory has been conſider'd with the Regard due to that Study by which the Manners are moſt eaſily form'd, and from which the moſt efficacious Inſtruction is receiv'd, nor will the moſt extenſive Curioſity fail of Gratification in this Library, from which no Writers have been excluded that relate either the Religious or Civil Affairs of any Nation.

Not only thoſe Authors of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory have been procur'd that treat of the State of Religion in general, or deliver Accounts of Sects or Nations, but thoſe likewiſe who have confin'd themſelves to particular Orders of Men in every Church, who have related the Original, and the Rules of every Society, or recounted the Lives of its Founder and its Members; thoſe who have deduced in every Country the Succeſſion of Biſhops, and thoſe who have employ'd their Abilities in celebrating the Piety of particular Saints, or Martyrs, or Monks or Nuns.

The Civil Hiſtory of all Nations has been aſſembled together, nor is it eaſy to determine which has been thought moſt worthy of Curioſity.

Of *France*, not only the general Hiſtories and antient Chronicles, the Accounts of celebrated Reigns, and Narratives of remarkable Events, but even the Memorials of ſingle Families, the Lives of private Men, the Antiquities of particular Cities, Churches, and Monaſteries, the Topography of Provinces, and the Accounts of Laws, Cuſtoms, and Preſcriptions, are here to be found.

The ſeveral States of *Italy* have, in this Treaſury, their particular Hiſtorians, whoſe Accounts are, perhaps, generally more exact, by being leſs extenſive, and more intereſting, by being more particular.

Nor has leſs Regard been paid to the different Nations of the *Germanick* Empire, of which, neither the *Bohemians*, nor *Hungarians*, nor *Auſtrians*, nor *Bavarians*, have been neglected; nor have their Antiquities, however generally diſregarded, been leſs ſtudiouſly ſearched than their preſent State.

The Northern Nations have ſupplied this Collection, not only with Hiſtory, but Poetry, with *Gothick* Antiquities, and *Runick* Inſcriptions; which at leaſt have this Claim to Veneration, above the Remains of the *Roman* Magnificence, that they are the Works of thoſe Heroes by whom the *Roman* Empire was deſtroy'd, and which may plead, at leaſt in this Nation, that they ought not to be neglected by thoſe that owe to the Men whoſe Memories they preſerve, their Conſtitution, their Properties, and their Liberties.

The Curioſity of theſe Collectors extended equally to all Parts of the World; nor did they forget to add to the Northern the Southern Writers, or to adorn their Collection with Chronicles of *Spain*, and the Conqueſt of *Mexico*.

Even of thoſe Nations with which we have leſs Intercourſe, whoſe Cuſtoms are leſs accurately known, and whoſe Hiſtory is leſs diſtinctly recounted, there are in this Library repoſited ſuch Accounts, as the *Europeans* have been hitherto able to obtain; nor are the *Mogul*, the *Tartar*, the *Turk*, and the *Saracen*, without their Hiſtorians.

That Perſons ſo inquiſitive, with Regard to the Tranſactions of other Nations, ſhould enquire yet more ardently after the Hiſtory of their own, may be naturally expected, and, indeed, this Part of the Library is no common Inſtance of Diligence and Accuracy. Here are to be found with the ancient Chronicles, and larger Hiſtories of *Britain*, the Narratives of ſingle Reigns, and the Accounts of remarkable Revolutions, the topographical Hiſtories of Counties, the Pedigrees of Families, the Antiquities of Churches and Cities, the Proceedings of Parliaments, the Records of Monaſteries, and the Lives of particular Men, whether eminent in the Church or the State, or remarkable in private Life; whether exemplary for their Virtues, or deteſtable for their Crimes; whether perſecuted for Religion, or executed for Rebellion.

That memorable Period of the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, which begins with the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, and ends with the Reſtoration, will almoſt furniſh a Library alone, ſuch is the Number of Volumes, Pamphlets and Papers, which were publiſh'd by either Party, and ſuch is the Care with which they have been preſerv'd.

Nor is Hiſtory without the neceſſary Preparatives and Attendants, Geography and Chronology; of Geography, the beſt Writers and Delineators have been procur'd, and Pomp and Accuracy have both been regarded. The Student of Chronology may here find likewiſe thoſe Authors who ſearch'd the Records of Time, and fix'd the Periods of Hiſtory.

With the Hiſtorians and Geographers, may be rank'd the Writers of Voyages and Travels, which may be read here in the *Latin*, *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *German*, *French*, *Italian* and *Spaniſh* Languages.

The Laws of different Countries, as they are in themſelves equally worthy of Curioſity with their Hiſtory, have, in this Collection, been juſtly regarded; and the *Rules*, by which the various Communities of the World are govern'd, may be here examin'd and compar'd. Here are the ancient Editions of the Papal Decretals, and the Commentators on the Civil Law, the Edicts of *Spain*, and the Statutes of *Venice*.

But, with particular Induſtry, have the various Writers on the Laws of our own Country been collected, from the moſt antient to the preſent Time, from the Bodies of the Statute to the minuteſt Treatiſe; not only the Reports, Precedents and Readings of our own Courts, but even the Laws of our *Weſt-Indian* Colonies will be exhibited in one Catalogue.

But neither Hiſtory nor Law have been ſo far able to engroſs this Library, as to exclude Phyſick, Philoſophy, or Criticiſm. Theſe have been thought, with Juſtice, worthy of a Place, who have examined the different Species of Animals, delineated their Form, or deſcribed their Properties and Inſtincts, or who have penetrated the Bowels of the Earth, treated of its different Strata, and analyſed its Metals; or who have amuſed themſelves with leſs laborious Speculations, and planted Trees, or cultivated Flowers.

Thoſe that have exalted their Thoughts above the minuter Parts of the Creation, who have obſerv'd the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, and attempted Syſtems of the Univerſe, have not been deny'd the Honour which they deſerv'd by ſo great an Attempt, whatever has been their Succeſs. Nor have thoſe Mathematicians been rejected, who have applied their Science to the common Purpoſes of Life, or thoſe that have deviated into the kindred Arts, of Tracticks, Architecture and Fortification.

Even Arts of far leſs Importance have found their Authors, nor have theſe Authors been deſpiſed by the boundleſs Curioſity of the Proprietors of the *Harleian* Library. The Writers on Horſemanſhip and Fencing are more numerous, and more bulky, than could be expected, by thoſe who reflect how ſeldom thoſe excel in either, whom their Education has qualify'd to compoſe Books.

The Admirer of *Greek* and *Roman* Literature will meet, in this Collection, with Editions little known to the moſt inquiſitive Criticks, and which have eſcaped the Obſervation of thoſe whoſe great Employment has been the Collation of Copies; nor will he find only the moſt antient Editions of *Fauſtus*, *Jenſon*, *Spira*, *Sweynheim* and *Pannartz*, but the moſt accurate likewiſe and beautiful of *Colinæus*, the *Junta*, *Hamlin*, *Aldus*, the *Stephens*, and *Elzevir*, with the Commentaries and Obſervations of the moſt learned Editors.

Nor are they accompany'd only with the Illuſtrations of thoſe who have confin'd their Attempts to particular Writers, but of thoſe likewiſe who have treated on any Part of the *Greek* or *Roman* Antiquities, their Laws, their Cuſtoms, their Dreſs, their Buildings, their Wars, their Revenues, or the Rights and Ceremonies of their Worſhip, and thoſe that have endeavour'd to explain any of their Authors from their Statues or their Coins.

Next to the Antients, thoſe Writers deſerve to be mention'd, who, at the Reſtoration of Literature, imitated their Language and their Stile with ſo great Succeſs, or who labour'd, with ſo much Induſtry to make them underſtood; Such were *Philelphus* and *Politian*, *Scaliger* and *Buchanan*, and the Poets of the Age of Leo the Tenth; theſe are likewiſe to be found in this Library, together with the *Delicæ*, or Collections of all Nations.

Painting is ſo ſtrictly allied to Poetry, that it cannot be wonder'd that thoſe who have ſo much eſteem'd the one have paid an equal Regard to the other; and therefore it may be eaſily imagin'd, that the Collection of Prints is numerous in an uncommon Degree; but ſurely the Expectation of every Man will be exceeded, when he is inform'd that there are more than Forty Thouſand, engraven from *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Guido*, the *Carraches*, and a Thouſand others, by *Nanteuil*, *Hollar*, *Callet*, *Edelinck*, and *Drevet*, and other Engravers of equal Reputation.

There is alſo a great Collection of original Drawings, of which three ſeem to deſerve a particular Mention, the firſt exhibits a Repreſentation of the Inſide of *St. Peter's* Church at *Rome*, the ſecond of that of *St. John Lateran*, and the third of the high Altar of *St. Ignatius*, all painted with the utmoſt Accuracy in their proper Colours.

As the Value of this great Collection may be conceiv'd from this Account, however imperfect, as the Variety of Subjects muſt engage the Curioſity of Men of different Studies, Inclinations, and Employments, it may be thought of very little Uſe to mention any lighter Advantages, or to dwell on the Decorations and Embelliſhments which the Generoſity of the Proprietors has beſtow'd upon it; yet, ſince the Compiler of the *Thuanian* Catalogue thought not even that Species of Elegance below his Obſervation, it may not be improper to obſerve, that the *Harleian* Library, perhaps, excels all others, not more in the Number and Excellence, than in the Splendor of its Volumes.

We may now ſurely be allow'd to hope that our Catalogue will be thought not unworthy of the Publick Curioſity; that it will be purchaſ'd as a Record of this great Collection, and preſerv'd as one of the Memorials of Learning.

The Patrons of Literature will forgive the Purchaſer of this Library, if he preſumes to aſſert ſome Claim to their Protection and Encouragement, as he may have been inſtrumental in continuing to this Nation the Advantage of it. The Sale of *Voſſius*'s Collection into a foreign Country is to this Day regretted by Men of Letters; and, if this Effort for the Prevention of another Loſs of the ſame Kind ſhould be diſadvantageous to him, no Man will hereafter willingly riſque his Fortune in the Cauſe of Learning.

As it is imagin'd that the approaching Sale of ſo great and eminent a Collection will excite, in an uncommon Degree, the Curioſity of the Publick, it is intended not only to receive Subſcriptions, as already mention'd, but to publiſh this Catalogue in Twelve Numbers, by five Sheets a Week, at One Shilling each Number, of which the firſt will be deliver'd on Saturday the 24th of *December*.

LONDON: Printed by J. MEARS, in the *Old Baily*, near *Ludgate*; where Letters to the Author and Advertiſements are taken in.